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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1878.

COLUMBIA VICTORIOUS.

TWO CONTESTS WON BY AMERICANS. THE BEST TIME AT HENLEY MADE BY THE SHOE-WAE-CAE-METTES-LEE BEATEN BY A MISHAP.

The boat racing at Henley yesterday was witnessed by immense numbers, and afforded general gratification. The Americans won in two heats-the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes carrying off the first heat for the Steward's Challenge Cup, and the Columbia College Crew winning the second heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup. In the first heat of the Diamond Challenge Sculls, Lee, of Newark, N. J., was beaten by Edwardes-Moss, the present holder of the prize. Lee lost by mistaking the winningpost. The time made by the "Shoes" and Columbias was the subject of general admiration. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the American spectators at the success of the latter. To-day both crews will row in the

SPLENDID CONTESTS ON THE THAMES. GRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE REGATTA-ADMIRABLE

OARSWANSHIP SHOWN THROUGHOUT. London, July 4.—Henley never saw a lovelier day than this, nor a more brilliant assemblage than that which gathered to witness this year's regatta. The meadows on both sides of the course were filled with people. The bridge was blocked with drags and earriages, while the river swarmed with craft forces described to the course were filled to the bridge was blocked with drags and earriages, while the river swarmed with craft here. of every description. The gay dresses of the ladies and fancy rowing costumes of the college boatmen made the scene peculiarly charming and pictur esque. There was a sprinkling of Americans, but their presence was scatcely noticeable in the large

- THE RACE FOR THE DIAMOND SCULLS. The race for the Diamond Sculls, between George W. Lee, of the Triton Club, Newark, and Edwardes-Moss, the present helder of the prize, was the first in which the Americans were interested. Both men started well, each bugging the shore on his own side. Lee, who had the inside track, soon took a slight lead, which he gradually increased, steering well for three-quarters of a mile. On nearing Poplar Point he had a clear length ahead. Here he skirted the Berks shore too closely, nearly running into the bushes along the bank.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE. Moss cut straight across toward the Berks shore, and as they straightened away Lee was seen to have a reduced lead, but still had the advantage. He steered badly from this point; Moss, however, was unable to reduce his lead any further. It was an exciting race. Lee had the best of it, when suddenly, within twenty feet from the finish, he stopped, still half a length ahead, and at the same time his right oar struck the shore. He thought he had passed the winning post, and would not believe at first he had not won the race. Two more strokes would have landed him safely a winner, but Moss, continuing his course, had won by less than a quarter of a length. Both men were in great distress. Lee was ill before and after the race. Time,

THE RACE FOR THE STEWARD'S CHALLENGE CUP. The next event was the first trial heat for the Steward's Challenge Cup. The Columbia College crew took the inside position near the Berks shore, the Dublin University boat was in the middle, and the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes on the Bucks side of the river. The boats got off at 1:30 p. m. The Shoewae-cae-mettes misunderstood the starting signal and got off badly, while the Dublins made a fine start, and soon led both the American boats by two lengths. The "Shoes" were far over on the Bucks side, while the other crews were to the Berks shore, the Dublins crowding the Columbia boat, intent on taking her water. The Columbia rowed a good course in grand form, overtaking the Dublin hand over hand. As they rounded the point the Dublin steered in shore, crashing into the Columbia just as the latter was beginning to head the Irish crew, and this in spite of the shouts of the umpire: "Dublin, take your right course !" The two boats disentangled themselves and when they did so the Columbia was leading the Dublin, Long bethis the "Shoes" had taken a decided lead, having made up what they lost at first by a uniform stroke of forty-six from the start. At the time of the foul, which occurred at the end of the mile, they were one length and a quarter ahead of the fouling crews. Upon witnessing the foul, the "Shoes," bow gave an order to "ease all," and dropping their strokes to forty the crew proceeded easily, the Nodean brothers pulling with one hand several lengths, and waving their red caps in answer to cheers on shore, notwithstanding the other crews had cleared. Opposite the grand stand the 'Shoes" raised their stroke to forty-eight to afford the spectators an exhibition of their powers, and passed the line many lengths ahead in the unusual time of 8 minutes and 4 seconds. Paddling to their boat-house the "Shoes" sprang upon the float with agility, cheerily offering to row the race over again, if necessary, They were altogether as fresh as when they started. The Columbias were also very fresh on leaving their heat, and made a claim to be allowed to row aga in in the final heat, but this was disallowed by the Stewards on the ground that the "Shoes" were so far ahead that they could not have been caught. The Dublins did not deny the foul, which was allowed in favor of the Columbias.

THE SECOND HEAT FOR THE STEWARD'S CUP. The second trial heat for the Steward's Cup was won by the London Rowing Club in 8m. 23s., the Jesus College Crew not rowing over the course, in order to save themselves for the final contest with the Columbias for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, while the London pair was scratched from the race for the silver goblets, in order that the men might keep fresh for the race to-morrow with the "Shoes,"

The time of the "Shoes" was Sm. 4s. It stood thus on the steward's time-book for two hours. but after the London Rowing Club's time was announced, the "Shoes's" time was changed on the book to 8m. 21s.

COLUMBIA WINS A HEAT.

The event of the day turned out to be the second heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup. For this the University College crew of Oxford had the inside position, the Columbia crew the second, and the Jesus College crew of Cambridge the outside place. The crews got off in fine style, Columbia in the centre, making it the best of all. Leading a little at the quarter-mile, the Columbias kept forging ahead, steering a beautiful course, At the half wile the University and Jesus boats were about a length behind. This advantage the Columbias continued to increase, until at the threequarters of a mile they were seen to shoot over to the Berks shore, taking the University's water without trouble. The steering of the Columbia boat here was simply beyond praise. At the same time the Jesus College crew made a dash at Columbia, and for a moment another foul seemed inevitable. One of the Stewards cried out, "That was a deliberate drive at Columbia." The oars did almost touch, but the crews then straightened out. Columbia leading a length and rowing a quick, sharp stroke of forty in excellent form. The University crew was out of the race, but the Jesus College men now spurted magnificently. The last quarter mile was intensely exciting, the friends of both crews urging them on, and above the yelling could be distinguished the peculiar cry of the Columbias. In spite of the Cambridge crew's splendid rowing-being composed of four of the last University eight-Columbia passed the post two lengths ahead, in 8m. 17s. with the Oxford boat a bad third.

THE FIRST HEAT FOR THE VISITORS' CUP. The first trial heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup was won by the Hertford College crew of Ox-

ford in 9m., 12s., the first Trinity crew Cambridge being scratched. The Hertford is the crew the Columbias will meet in the final heat to-morrow. The Hertford's bad time is to be partly accounted for by a foul.

THE COLUMBIAS HEARTILY CHEERED. When the Columbias reached their boat-house they were almost lifted out of their boat by enthusiastic Americans, and three cheers were given for them with a will. They were not at all distressed, but were in high spirits.

To-morrow the final heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup will take place at 2 o'clock, and that for the Stewards' Cup at 3:30 p. m. In both the Americans drew outside positions, with which they are pleased, notwithstanding the advantage generally accruing to the boat with the position nearest the Berks shore. The wind to-day operated greatly against the latter position, blowing the inside boat on shore, while the boat on the Berks side was pro-

THE SECOND HEAT FOR THE DIAMOND SCULLS, In the second heat for the diamond sculls, George Lee, of Boston, who is in fact a member of the London Rowing Club, gave out before he had rowed half the course. Loundes, of Oxford, came in first, and Payne, of Mousley, second.

AMERICAN BOATS USED BY AMERICANS. TROY, July 4 .- A private dispatch from

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE. THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE VATICAN-POLITICAL

OFFENCES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 4, 1878 A Berlin special to The Times says that it appears that Pope Lee, after first making friendly over tures to the Emperor William, has, by the advice of the ecclestastics surrounding him, finally determined to adhere to the policy inaugurated by the late Pius IX. The Dere to the policy lindigatates by the soft of the colored Gazetic, however, takes the opposite view to this, and quotes in support thereof the as-ertion of the Vienna semi-official Correspondence, that the Papal name to the Court of Eavaria has been instructed to open negotiations with the Berlin Government.

Beriin telegrams cail attention to the endless prosecutions for treasenable utterances and seditions crimes. Though hundreds of persons have been punished for publicly regretting the failure of the attempts against the Emperor's life, there is still no cessation of similar offences.

THE FOURTH CELEBRATED IN PARIS.

Paris, Thursday, July 4, 1878. A grand concert was given to-day in the ie hall of the Trocadéro Palace, in honor of the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence. The Americans in Paris also had a picule in the Bols de Boulogne. About 400 persons were present. Mr. Hitt, Secretary of the United States Legation, presided. M. Kranz, Director-General of the Exhibition, Mr. Cunliffe Owen and M. Leon Chottean were present, and in response to toasts stoke warmly of the United States. Commissioner-Gen-eral McCormick, President White, of Cornell University, and Mr. Goodloe also spoke.

A SPANISH LOAN NEGOTIATED.

LONDON, Thursday, July 4, 1878. It is announced in The Times that the Spanish Government has signed a contract with a group of Paris financiers for an advance of \$4,000,000 for stamouths, with the option of renewal. Payment is guaranteed by a portion of the Cuban Customs receipts.

SEVERE STORM IN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, July 4 .- A severe thunder : lightning storm, accompanied by torrents of rain passes over the city this morning. Through the choking up of the Yonge-st. sewer, the celiar of Bryce, McMurrich & Co., dry-goods merehants, was flooded and goods damaged to the amount of \$8,000. The house of Mr. Harris, of Farkdale, was struck by lightning and badly wreeked. The immates escaped unithired.

A TORNADO AT PITTSBURG.

HEAVY HAIL-A TREE FALLS ON A PICNIC PARTY-

GENERAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. PITTSBURG, Penn., July 4.- The day just passed has been one of the most quiet anniversaries ever celebrated in this city. No street demonstrations of any description took place. The weather was intensely rning, but about 3 o'clock a severe thunder and rain storm struck the city, causing considerable damage in suburban districts. The sion of Bessarabia. lightning and, together with adjacent stables, burned The heaviest damage occurred up the Allegheny Valley where the storm was very severe, the rain being accom-panied by high wind and very heavy hail. Hall fell as

where the storm was very severe, the rain being accompanied by high wind and very heavy hail. Hall fell as large as chestouts, and many large trees were uprooted. The track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was washed away in several places, and houses on the lowlands were inundated. Several heavy washouts occurred on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is reported that several persons were drowned. The wind upset many houses, and laid waste the fields of grain.

The most serious accident yet reported occurred at a German Latheran piche at Ross Grove, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, a few miles up the Allegheny, where a large tree fell on a varty which had fied to it for shelter, instantly killing ten, and seriously injuring fiteen, some of whom it is feared will die. The dead and injured are all from the borough of Sharpsburg, lightning also struck the Vesta Oil Works of Lockhart, Frew & Co., at Negley's Run, and they were entirely destroyed. A stable at Enat Laberty was struck by lightning, and three horses burned.

Later.—Of the fitteen persons injured at the Ross Grove pleale, four or five will probably die. Mrs. Reed Miller and daughter, and the daughter of the Lutheran preacher, were among the killed. The telegraph lines suffered severely.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT'S NEGLECT TO AP-PROPRIATE MORE MONEY INTENTIONAL-MR. STRAHAN'S ARGUMENT AGAINST FURTHER PAY-

The completion of the Brooklyn Bridge may e greatly delayed if the Board of Apportionment per sists in its intentional neglect to appropriate the tion. Moreover, the State may witness a law suit be tween the great cities concerning further payments, carried on with bitterness and fought up to the Court of Appeals for a decision. In effect, the Board of Appertionment has said aiready that it has doubts about the legality of further appropriations by New-York for the bridge enterprise, and would consult with lawyers be fore giving another dollar.

Several law points in opposition to more payments were stated to the Board of Apportionment by J. H. Strahan recently, and a copy of them was ordered to be sent to Henry C. Murphy, president of the Bridge Trustees, and an answer was requested of him. Mr. Murphy has not yet sent any answer. As the points of mary of them may be of interest. Mr. Strahan disputes the constitutionality of the latest act passed by the Legislature authorizing New-York to furnish money for the bridge, and he asserts that even if the act is constitutional the trustees are not carrying out its con that the limit of expenditure for the bridge (\$13,000,000) named by the Legislature will not be exceeded. Until the trustees clearly show that the cost or completing the bridge will not exceed \$13,000,000, he advises the board to refuse to appropriate any more money for the enterprise. Under the original act of incorporation of the bridge company, passed by the Legislature in 1867 New-York paid \$1,500,000; Brooklyn, 000, and private stockholders \$349,800. In 1874 the Legislature passed another law by which the private stockholders were to be bought out and the cities were to become the sole owners. But the same year a Constitutional Amendment was adopted declaring that "No county, city, town, or village, shall hereafter give or loan its money or oredit to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become indirectly the owner of stock in or bonds of any association or corporation, nor shall any such county, city, town, or village, be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town, or village purposes."

This rendered null the law authorizing New-York to buy the stock of "The New-York biridge Company."

In the following year, 1875, the Legislature attempted by an unconstitutional method, in Mr. Strahan's opinion, to evade the amendment. The work of in iding the bridge should not be done by the Cities of New-York and Brooklin, but it might be done by a "consolidated district" composed of the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York. This avoided one constitutional objection but did not avoid another—the command of the Constitution that no city "shall incur any Indeotedness except for the purposes of such city." By the Act of 1875, the undertasing was declared to be a purpose of the consolidated district. It was clearly, therefore, Mr. Strahan also expressed his doubts whether, after the expenditure of the organial eight millions authorized by the Act of 1867, the City of New-York.

Mr. Strahan also expressed his doubts whether, after the expenditure of the Organial eight millions authorized by the Act of 1867, the City of New-York could be lawfully hereafter give or loan its money or oredit to or in aid of

called upon for more money under the Act of 1875 concerning the bridge. It was not clear that the \$4,500,000 spent up to 1875 should not be included in the \$8,000,000 named in 1875. Mr. Strahan then makes his final point as follows: "Assuming that the limitation of \$8,000,000, provided in the Statute of 1875, is in addition to the amounts advanced by each city to the undertaking, previous to the passage of that act, it being conceded by the Bridge trustees that even for this maximum amount, in addition to the previous advance by each city, the undertaking, as at present designed, cannot be completed and opened for travel, and the debts and liabilities of the undertaking all paid and discharged, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is not justified in authorizing the further issue of bonds of the City of New-York for the bridge until the plans and estimates are revised and the expense of the structure is brought within the limitations authorized for its construction."

The City of New-York can make payments amounting to \$1.166,666 before the \$13,000,000 limit is reached; but necording to Mr. Stahana's argument the bridge will cost over \$13,000,000; so that he advises the city authorities to withhold the money. It is asserted by opponents of appropriations that the bridge is being expensively built, the cost of the granite supports to the approach to the Brooklyn side of the bridge being especially cited as evidence of extravagant management. It is claimed that these supports of the appreach inglit just as well be of brick solely. It is also asserted that land has been bought merely to display these granite columns, which will not be otherwise used for bridge purposes. If any display is made it is asserted that Brooklyn should pay for her own ornamentation, and not New-York.

THE DELIBEKATIONS AT BERLIN.

THE DELIBERATIONS AT BERLIN.

BISMARCK ON THE SITUATION. A RUPTURE PREVENTED BY HIM LAST MONTH-HE SUPPORTS RUSSIA'S CLAIM TO BATUM.

London, Thursday, July 4, 1878. The following are additional points of Prince Bismarck's conversation with the correspondent of the Times on Tuesday: The Prince said he saw that England would go to war on the question of Bulgaria, and therefore, whene, on June 21, the negotiation between England and Russia broke down, he hastened to the rival plenipotentiaries and caused them to renew their negotiations. Bismarck supposed an agreement could be readily come to on the question of the frontiers of Roumelia, etc. He did not believe any serious difficulty could arise relative to Greece. The Greeks were doubtless an interesting people; if it were a question of choosing between the Greeks and Turks, he should prefer the Greeks, as more civilized; but the Turks, although they would readily yield to Austria, who is great and formidable, would defend themselves with all their might against the Greeks, was as if Germany under the first French Empire had been required to yield to a small

had been required to yield to a small secondary state because she had been compelled to submit to the mighty power of Napoleon. Bismarek added that for his part he would certainly accept all concessions which were obtainable for Greece, but he anticipated no serious struggle. [All the telegrams received in London are in accordance with the foregoing, and anticipate that Greece will obtain very small concessions.]

In relation to featum, Primee Bismarek said the fact must not be forgotten that the Russians had two bonds concerning it, one from Turkey and the other from England. The Czar had also spoken out on the snoject. He (Besmarck) should certainly be delighted to hear of Russian concessions, but hoped the question would be discussed outside of the Congress and laid before it entirely solved. It had always been asserted, even before England entered into an agreement, that she would never go to war for Battun. He trusted she would not do so more readily now. He did not think Russia would be obliged to besiege Batom if the Congress caded it to ber. She would probably content herself with blockading it.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION. THE CONGRESS DECIDES THAT THE DANUBE SHALL BE OPEN TO ALL NATIONS.

BERLIS, Thursday, July 4, 1878. l'orgress sat three hours to-day, chier, occupied, it is understood, with the questions of the Danube and the indemnity by previous for the free navigation instead of the neutrality of the Danube, thus throwing it open to the commerce of all nations. It appears that neither the Batum nor the Greek question was touched. Fears are expressed that difficulties concerning the former may cause a prolongation of the Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL PERPLEXITIES. ROUMANIA IRRITATED-ITALY GRUMBLING.

The Bucharest correspondent of The Times telegraphs that the Roumanian Cabinet and prominent government officials are still holding secret meetings to determine upon action relative to the decisions of the Congress. The demand for the emancipation of the Jews excites more indignation than even the retroces-

me the opposition journals complain that Count Coril has not seized the opportunity to demand a recuffcation of the Italian frontier so as to include the Trepino, as compensation for Austria's occupation of Bosnia and heregovine. The traces of the control of this view, as large and influential party in Italy support this view. The same correspondent reports that some sagachous politicans believe Prince Biamarch's advocacy of Austrian occupation is part of a wast political programme, according to which Austria is to become a great Slavonk power, and leave her German provinces to Germany.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS EXCITED. Russian papers comment angrily on the reports that England intends to oppose the cession of Batum. St. Petersburg Golos and others contend that in the event of such a course Russia ought to retire from the

DISTURBANCE FEARED IN GREECE The Mohammedans in Canea and Rethymo continu

their threatening attitude toward the Governor. French, British and Turkish men-of-war have gone thither. AUSTRIA AND MONTENEGRO DISAGREEING.

The North German Gazette reports that new difficulties nave arisen between Austria and Montenegro. Count Andrassy, it seems, is resolved that Montenegro shall not retain any positions on the right bank of the Bojana. THE CONGRESS TO ELECT A PRINCE FOR BULGARIA. The Congress has decided to elect a Prince of Bulgaria itself. It is stated that steps will be taken to obtain, direct from Constantinopie, guarantees that the Porte will not repudiate the action of its Plenipotentiaries.

TODLEBEN PREPARING TO WITHDRAW. The Times's correspondent at Constantineple confirms the report that General Todleben formed on Tuesday a commission of staff officers to establish three lines of retreat on Adrianople. The same correspondent tele-graphs that Lord Salisbury has informed Mr. Layard that the Czar has instructed the Russia i military author-tices not to inneed the return of the Rhodolog insurgents to their homes, and to abstain from all repressive meas-ners.

TROOP SHIPS ORDERED TO MALTA. The troop ships Himalaya and Scrapis, and other large transports, have been dispatched to Malta because the conclusion of the Congress may, and probably will, ren-der the rapid movement of the Indian troops to some point in Turkisa territory necessary.

A DEFAULTER ARRESTED. Detective Dorcy of the Central Office brought

from Newark yesterday, Edward S. Caihoun, against whom an indictment was found last month for embezzlement. Calhoun was the treasurer of the Peters Calhoun Harness Company, at No. 510 Broadway. On April 15 he fled with funds of the concern to the amount April 15 he fled with fluids of the concern to the amount of several thousand dollars. The case was reported to Superintendent Walling at the time, but too late to prevent Calhoun's departure for Europe. The indictment against him was procured in order to secure his arrest when found. Dorey heard of him on Tuesday. On Wednesday the necessary requisitions were made out, and yesterday he was arrested at his home lu Newark.

A PROCESSION THREE MILES LONG. HARRISBURG, Penn., July 4.—The city pre-

sented a gay appearance to-day, flags being displayed and triumphal arches erected in the streets. Bells were and trimmphal arches erected in the streets. Bells were rung at daybreak and sundown, and a salute was fired from Capitol Hill. In the forencen there was a procession three miles in length, composed of military and ciric societies, the Fire Department, and employes of mercantile and indostrial institutions. In the afternoon a vocal and instrumental concert was given in Capitol Park, and an oration was delivered by the Hon. Lyman D. Gilbert. There was a display of freworks in the evening. Thousands of strangers were in the city.

A BIG RAID ORGANIZING.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 4 .- A Concha special to The News says that 1,000 Mexicans are en route to and drilling at El Paso, Mexico, and have petitioned the Chihuahua Government for permission to cross over and rescue Desedacó Apodaca and disperae the Texas State troops. The prisoner, Desedaco Apodaca, has impli-cated some prominent Americans in the December riots.

CONVENTION OF THE CHI PHI. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 4.-The fiftyfourth annual convention of the Chi Phi College Society was held here yesterday and to-day. A large number of colleges were represented by delegates. William Suphen, of New-York, was elected Grand Alpha; Meade Haskins, of Richmond, Va., Grand Delta; Cacar Meyer, of New-York, Grand Gamma.

WASHINGTON.

ITEMS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS. MEXICAN DEPRAVITY CAUSING TROUBLE-ALARM

ABOUT THE INDIANS-LIGHT-HOUSES. The situation on the Mexican border is thought vorthy of special discussion at a coming Cabinet meeting. The War Department believes that there will yet be a great Indian war. New light-houses have been put up on the Florida coast, one of which is a very remarkable beacon. Secretary Evarts continues to receive reports from American Consuls on the subjects of trade, labor and wages.

BAD FAITH FROM DIAZ. A CABINET SESSION TO BE HELD IN REGARD TO

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 4 .- It is probable that the ext Cabinet meeting will be devoted to Mexican Affairs. There are intimations that the Government is advised that the action of the Diaz Administration is in contravention of the agreement made at the time of the recognition of Diaz. It was then upposed that the latter would cooperate with the United States Government in protecting the border even to the extent, if necessary, of aiding the United States in pursuing the marauders south of the Rio Grande. officers, however, are informed that Mexican troops at the time of Colonel Mackenzie's recent raid had direct orders from the Central Government to attack our forces in the event of their crossing the Rio Grande, and that the superior numbers of the United States troops alone prevented an en-center.

THE FAR WEST IN PERIL. A POSSIBILITY OF CALLING OUT VOLUNTEERS TO FIGHT THE INDIANS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.1 Washington, July 4.—Dispatches from the frontier, received at Headquarters this evening, increase the apprehensions of the Government in regard to a very serious Summer's campaign with the Indians. Orders have been sent to the different commands on the scaboard, directing detachments to proceed forthwith to Fort Leavenworth, to receive farther instructions there regarding their destination. Army officers say that at no time since the extension of settlements west of the Miss. sippi River has the situation in the Indian country been fraught with so much peril. It is not improbable that a call for volunteers from the threatened States and Territories will be made.

A SYSTEM WHICH CONSUMES \$176,580 IN SPEND-ING \$201,000, WHETHER WORK IS DONE OR

Washington, July 4.-The efforts which were made during the last session of Congress by General Williamson, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to secure the abolition of the present administrative organization of the public land system, by the consolidation of the effices of all the Surveyors-General into one, with headquarters at Washington, failed, and the Surveyors-General of the sixteen districts therefore remain in office. Commissioner Williamson, in vindication of his efforts for consolidation, says that the organization stands unchanged, so that \$176,580 will be expended for the salaries and other expenses of these officers, whether they survey one acre or a million. In other words, it will require an expenditure of \$176,580 to apply \$291,000 under the present system. The attempt to consolidate these offices will be renewed at the next session of Congress.

COMMERCIAL GLEANINGS. EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS MR. EVARTS IS RE-

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, July 4 .- John Wilson, United States Consul at Brussels, in a dispatch to the Department of State, says that prejudice is a greater obstacle to American goods than tariffs or unregulated trades. It is not enough to send abroad circulars and price-lists. Sample depots, with competent agents to make known the character, uses and qualities of our inventions are of these agents are also required. With these, success is that which a few years ago assailed petroleum. The peasant of Belgium not only feeds himself but his horse on coarse, black rye bread. Indian corn, substantially inknown to him, would be chesper and more nutritious. grain has largely increased in Belgium. All this applies with nearly equal force to canned fruits, vecetables and meats. These are constantly overcoming hostility and Competent agents have secured these ends. Similar feeted stoves, ranges, carriages, etc. The consul ur producers combine and establish agencies for the purpose of educating Europeans up to the use of American machines and products. Combination would be more economical than separate agencies for different articles

The United States Consul at Copenhagen, Mr. Henry B. tyder, sends a report of affairs in Denmark. As in Ryder, sends a report of affairs in Denmark. As in other countries, a general stagnation prevails. The causes be enumerates: First, seriously unfavorable harvests in 1875, 1876 and 1877. Second, over-speculation. Third, extreme uncertainty in European politics. Of the entreucy of Denmark he says: "The circulation amounts to 64,000,000 of crowns in paper money. The gold cold in the bank amounts to about 35,000,000. The National Bank of Copenhagen is the only bank in the kingdom allowed to issue paper money. The note-of the bank are redeemable in gold coln, which is the legal-reputer, sliver being used as a fractional currency and a National fating of the issue paper money. The notes of the bank are redeemable in gold colin, which is the legal-tender, silver being used as a fractional currency and a legal tender only to the amount of 30 crowns. The circulation of gold may be stated at 30,000,000, of silver at 16,000,000, and of copper at 500,000. The coins of Denmark, 18weden and Norway are legal tender in each country. Wages are from 10 to 15 per cent less than in 1872, while the cost of living is a trifle higher. Laborers carn from 8 to 10 crowns per month; mechanics from 2 to 3 crowns a day. The cost of living to a laborer is from 1 to 2 crowns a day. The cost of living to a laborer is from 1 to 2 crowns a day. The cost of living to a laborer is from 1 to 2 crowns a day. The cost of living to a laborer is from 1 to 2 crowns a day. The cost of living to a laborer is from 1 to 2 crowns a day. There is a large simplies of labor, and no employment for it.

Mr. Henry Noble, United States Consular Agent at Turin, Hair, gives some statistics of labor in that country, viz.: Daily wages of farm hands, nine months, 24 cents per day, without maintenance. Women are paid about one-half these rates. Youths, from fourteen to sixteen years old, are paid from \$20 to \$24 per annum, with hoard. Reliways run by the National Government pay their engineers from \$50 to \$40 a month, common laborers from 50 to 60 cents per day, chief conductors from significant of years of faithful service, and to their widows in case of accident or death while on duty. Females who award the crossings receive 16 cents a day: theket-sellers, 20 cents, their hours of labor averaging four or five per day. The coat of living for laborers is about 18 cents per day. Diring the last five years both wages and the cost of living have advanced about 15 per cent. Trade is deplorably dull. Exportation of manufactured goods has almost ceased, and matters seem to be going from bad to worse. ng from bad to worse.

A FINE NEW LIGHTHOUSE. THE COMPLETION OF THE NEW ROW OF LIGHTS ON

THE FLORIDA REEFS, WITH ONE OF GREAT SIZE AND POWER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, July 4.—The Lighthouse Board ecently issued a notice to mariners that a beacon light of the first order would soon be shown from the lighttonse in process of construction on Fowey Rocks, on the northern extremity of the Florida reefs. This structure has now been completed, and the lighthouse keeper has entered to take charge of it and lighted the

The new lighthouse completes the chain of similar

structures around these dangerous reefs, and is one of the largest and most expensive ever erected by the United States. Considered with reference to the complexity of its structure and its improved methods for illuminating, it is the most perfect lighthouse in the world. The building is composed wholly of iron, the contract for the foundation structure having been given out two years ago to a firm of Cold Spring manufacturers in New-York, and the superstructure having been afterward contracted for and finished by a similar company in Wilmington, Del. The lighthouse is placed in five fee of water and rests upon eight iron piers one foot in diameter, sunk ten feet into the platform of coral rock forming the sea bottom. This form of metallic basket structure was substituted for the ancient one of solid granite foundations. The iron piles allowing the sea to sweep between them will, it is claimed by the engineers, resist its force better than stone walls and will have an equal endurance, it being estimated that the present structure will last 300 or 400 years. The superstructure of the new lighthquee has also an iron framework in the form of a truncated pyramid. The keeper's dwelling is

thirty-eight feet above the water, and a cylindrical state nating apparatus is of the kind designated technically in the service as catadiopteric, that is, composed of both glass and metallic reflectors, and constructed to throw a blaze of light along the whole horizon of the ocean The focal plane is 111 feet above the sea level, and it is said that the light will be visible in clear weather about eighteen nautical miles. The light shown to mariners from the Cape Florida lighthouse previous to the kindling of the new beacon has been discontinued.

The establishment of this new lighthouse, seven miles from land, immediately on the northern extremity of the reefs, will add greatly to the facility and safety of navigation along the dangerous Florida coast. It is a peculiarity of these reefs that they are so precipitous that their locality cannot be anticipated by the most careful soundings. The latest case of a vessel wrecked within the locality of the lighthouse just finished occurred within a few months.

An investigation of the Lighthouse Service of the United States, as compared with that of other countries. shows that the American service is equal in extent to that of all Europe, if not of all the rest of the world combined. The number of lighthouses around the coasts of England and France, the countries which have by far the largest service among European nations, is respectively between 300 and 400, while there are 1.200 lighthouses around the shores and in the rivers of the United States, 447 of which are along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts alone. The lighthouse keepers in the United States service, although appointed in most instances through political influence, are asserted to be as efficient as the service, although appointed in most instances through political influence, are asserted to be as efficient as the service, there appointments are made according to a more regular system. The mode adopted by the Government of supplying these lighthouse keepers and their families with reading matter is somewhat curious. Under direction of the Lighthouse Bureau there have been prepared one hundred and fifty boxes to contain beoks. These boxes are in the form of strong packing cases to endure rough handling in frequent shipment. Each case holds fifty well-assorted volumes, and is left at a lighthouse sation to remain for three months, after which it is regularly shipped for circulation among the others of the six hundred more remote lighthouses along the coast. shows that the American service is equal in extent to

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. TAKING THE FIELD TO VIEW THE SUN. Washington, Thursday, July 4, 1878.

Congress appropriated \$8,000 for the purose of observing the total solar eclipse, to take place able, Admiral John Rodgers, superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, began to make preparatious for as full and exhaustive observations as the means at his disposal warranted. These preparations are now completed, and the observing parties will soon take the field, fully instructed concerning their respective duties. The polariscope and the spectroscope will be used to examine the corona of the sun during totality. The duration of totality will not be more than three minutes in the North, and two and a half in Texas. The following is the list of the parties sent out from or assisted by the Naval Observatory and their proximate points of destination: Professor Newcomb, Commander W. T. Sampson, Lieutenant C. G. Bowman and John Meier will locate at Creston, Wyoming. The following party will be stationed at Los Animas or La Junta, Arizona: Professor A. Hall, Professor J. A. Rogers, Professor A. W. Wright, Mr.W. T. Gerdner and Mr. A. B. Wheeler. The next party will locate at Creston, Wyoming, and is made up as follows: Professor Wm. Harkness, Lieutenant E. W. Sturdy, Assistant Astronomer A. M. Skinner, Messrs, L. E. Walker, A. G. Clark, and Professor O. H. Robinson, At Pueblo, Col., there will also be stationed Professor J. R. Eastman, Professor Lewis Boss, Assistant Astronomer H. M. Paul and Mr. H. S. Pritchett. The following party will be at Central City, Col., Professor E. S. Holden, Lieutenant T. W. Very, and Dr. C. S. Hastings, Mr. L. Trauvellot, of Cambridge, Mass., accompanied by his son, will go to Rawlings, Wyoming, to make a drawing of the corona. Mr. G. W. Hill, of the Nautical Alimanac Office, will be stationed on one of the mountrins in Colorado to make drawings of the corona. Professor Somond Stone, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Winslow Upton, of Cambridge, will observe the eclipse from the lofty peaks of Colorado, General Myers and Professor Abe of the Signal Office, and Professor Landicy, of Pittsburg, will go to Pikes Peak. Many distinguished English astronomers and M. Jansen, the famous astronomer from Paris, are coming over to observe the eclipse. are now completed, and the observing parties will soon take the field, fully instructed concerning their respec-

LABOR AND WAGES AT NEWCASTLE.

The subject of labor and the cost of it in the mining districts of England is treated in an elaborate report from the Consul, Mr. Evan R. Jones, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He says that in 1873 there was a strike of 8,000 men, lasting twenty weeks, for nine hours as a day's work. In this instance the strike was successful. From that time nine hours became a day's work throughout the country. At that period trade on the banks of the Tyne was at the height of prosperity. The men at various times received advanced wages, amounting to 50 per cent, during those presperous days. These advances were then generally secured by arbitration. Coals doubled in price and coal hewers received 9 shillings for six hours' labor. Last Autumn another strike of 8,000 men occurred, lasting eight weeks, against a reduction of 124 per cent on their wages. Capital was successful that time, and the work-men submitted to the reduction after great losses and sacrifices. Good order prevailed during the strike of oths. During the season of prosperity large numbers of agricultural laborers flocked to the mines for work. In 1873 the number of men working underfor work. In 1873 the number of men working underground was 16,000. When depression in the trade came
on, 4,000 of these men returned to farm work. The
number of men working underground now (June, 1878,)
is 12,000. During the last two and a half years £15,000
have been distributed among men out of employment by
one association of miners. Nevertheless, sports and
rames among these men are not uncommon. The wages
of agricultural laborers are 30 per cent higher in the
northern counties of England than in the southern.
Thus, in the north the weekly wages are 17 shillings,
and in the south 11 shillings and 6 pence.

WORK AND WAGES IN ENGLAND.

WORK AND WAGES IN ENGLAND, In reply to the recent labor circulars of the Department of State, General Badeau, the Consul-General at London, sends 'a report, in which he states that luring the past five years wages have increased gradually about 10 per cent, while the cost of living has itcreased about 25 per cent. Clothing is about 30 per cent higher, while fuel has not risen in price. Agricultural laborers get from \$2 to \$3 per week, including beer; building laborers and gardeners from \$4 40 to \$5 10 per week; bricklayers, carpenters, masons and ngineers, from \$6 80 to \$11 per week, and cabinetmakers, printers and jewellers, from \$8 to \$12 30 per longh the best marble masons and jewellers receive \$14.75. Bootmakers and tailors get from \$4.86 to \$7.65 per week; and bakers from \$4.65 to \$726, with partial board. Women servants are paid from \$70 to \$240 per annum. Railway porters and from \$70 to \$240 per annum. Railway porters and manorers on public works get from \$4.5 to \$12 per week. Rents have risen 30 per cent, and are, for artisans in London, from \$1.20 to \$2.40 per week for one or two rooms. Labor and trade are greatly depressed, no change for the better being yet apparent. The prevalent strikes are unmistakable indications of a want of commercial prosperity; and the markets for staple commodities are very dull, and greatly unsettled by war rumors. London business is essentially cosmopolitan in its chr racter.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, July 4, 1878. The contract for supplying to the Government stamped envelopes for the term of four years from Ocober 1. was yesterday formally awarded to the Plimpton and Morgan Envelope Companies of Springfield and Hartford, their joint bid being found to be the lowest and in perfect conformity with technical requirements. General Butler's attempt to secure the immediate

punishment of Boulds Baker for contempt will probably result in failure, even if the District-Attorney suall decide that any steps can be taken in the ab-sence of Congress. The Grand Jury has been discharged, and another one is not likely to be called before October. It does not appear that a formal decision has been made by the Attorney-General upon the subject of con-struing the eight-hour law. Soon after the adjournment of Congress the President spoke to the Attorney-General on that matter, but thus far there has been no official reference of any question requiring the official views of the Attorney-General upon the construction of the law, and consequently, no official opinion has been presented.

A RAILROAD PRESIDENT FIRED AT.

RICHMOND, Vt., July 3 .- An attempt was made at Sweetsburg, Quebec, last evening, to assas-sinate Edward H. Goff, president of the Boston, Mont-Cal and Portland Railroad. He was in his library, conversing with his brother, when two shots were fired through the window by some unknown person, who es-caped. Mr. Goff was not injured. It was Mr. Goff who made the recent disclosures against the Deboucherville

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Boston, July 4.—Several cases of sunstroke took NEWHURG, N. Y., July 4.—A. G. Wicks, of Brook-lyn, age nineteen, was drowned while bathing in the Hudson at Cornwall to-day.

Hamilton, Ont., July 4 .- George Fessler, the de ulting treasurer of Stark County, Ohio, having agreed to turn without the formality of an extradition, left this oruging in charge of detectives for Canton, Ohio.

morning in charge of detectives for Canton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—To-day, the 2:26 race at Chester Park was won by Woodford Mambrino in three straight heats. Time, 2:31, 2:29; 2:28-b. Lady Lowe was second, Monarch Ruie third and Rose, of Washington, fourth.

MONTRIAL, July 4.—The Customs authorities have seized a large quantity of jewelry which was sureptitionally imported by William Eavez, a watch and clock-maker of this city. The lewels was conceased in clocks imported from the United States.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OBSERVING THE FOURTH. THE DAY IN AND AROUND NEW-YORK.

QUIET CELEBRATION IN THE CITY-THE RUSH TO CONEY ISLAND AND OTHER RESORTS-OBSERV-ANCE IN BROOKLYN, ENGLEWOOD AND SUB-URBAN TOWNS-ONE MURDER AND SEVERAL

APPRAYS-FIRES AND ACCIDENTS,

Comparative quiet marked yesterday's celebration of the Fourth of July in this city. The prohibition of the use of fireworks and crackers was partially observed, and resulted in an absence of noise and few fires and accidents. A conspicuous feature of the day was the exodus to the sea-shore. One murder and several affrays occurred. In Brooklyn. Englewood and other places near New-York there were public celebrations.

CELEBRATION IN THE CITY.

AN UNUSUAL FREEDOM FROM NOISE-NO GENERAL OBSERVANCES-WHAT WAS DONE BY THOSE

WHO STAYED IN TOWN. The apostle of peace and quietness, in whose nostrils the smell of burning powder is an offence and an abomination, must have rejoiced yesterday. Rarely-perhaps never—has the 4th of July been checked off the calendar with so little noise and so short a list of acet dents. The weather was the only thing that came up to the old-time standard. The antic mercury climbed higher among the nineties than it has ventured before this season. It was sweltering hot before the sun was fairly above the horizon, and towards noon the language was wholly inadequate to describe the temperature. Piccadilly collars clung fimp about the necks of their wearers. Linens and nankeon suits were brought out, and Quaker styles of head-covering prevailed. In the afternoon heavy clouds held the menace of rain, but

All parts of the city were the look of a not Sunday morning. People hugged the shady side of the streets, and even the listless tramp segmed to have been begutled into fresh fields and untrespassed pastures, by the restless spirit of the day. The ordi nance against guns and fire-crackers rested heavily on the small boy. He began in the morning to fire off crackers and torpedoes in a furtive way, with one eye fixed on the neighboring policeman. Growing bolder when he found that officer was hopelessly deaf, he woke up the echoes with a great variety of patriotic clamor. Still he could not do justice to the occasion. The ordinance would loom up in gigantic proportions to his imagination, and thus the general fusilade which thas murdered quiet here for years past on this day, was the law's force seemed to be relaxed. Fire-crackers and Roman candles were set off from the roofs of houses. Fish-horns made night hideous and troops of fantastically dressed people paraded through the streets. Those who remained in the city were amused by no street pageants by day or pyrotechnics at night. Municipally, the city siumbered. Individual patriotism found vent in the usual ways, but was mainly confined to lavish decoration of halls and houses with party colored buntdecoration of halls and houses with party colored bunding. The display of flags along the river front was more general than on Washington's Birthday. Scarcely a single vessel was unadorned among the many lying at the piers. The French Irigate Victoric was dressed with flags and at moon fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The American war vessels Plymouth and Minnesota, lying at Twenty-third-st., North River, and the Powhintan, Colorado and Intrepid, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, were all dressed in rainbows of bunting, reaching from the bowspit to the masthead and down over the stery. The saluting battery on Cob Dock fired a National salute at sourise. On the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge flags were also displayed. The day was ushered in downtown by the ringing of Trinity chimes; the selections began with "Red, White and Blue," and coded with "Yankee Doodle," The new flag at the Battery was hotsted, as usual on Independence Day, at sourise, much to the disappointment of Adjutant Jay Gould Warner, representing the Veterans of 1812, when he arrived at the Battery from the old fort at Central Park, where he had hotsted a flag. He had hoped so have housted it himself.

The Tammany Society had its usual gathering The Veterans of 1812, for several years, have been given a dumer on July 4 by the Messez, Leland, of the Sturtevant House. This custom was continued yesterday. There were present sixteen veterars, including Colonel Abram Dally, Lleutenant-Colonel J. M. Phyfe and Major Charles K. Crowley. The oldest was Major Crowley, are 91; the youngest was Gardner R. Lillieridge, age 76. The following letter was received from Thurbaw Woed: "The continued intensely hot weather constrains me to remain at home to-day instead of meeting my surviving companions of the War of 1812 at dinner as I had in-

by "a few scattered groups of veterans." The evidences of demoralization for several past years have been painfully apparent, but while I saw and deplored the growing indifference of public journals, I was unprepared to see the "Fourth of July" entirely ignored by the civil and military authorities of New-York! We are not permitted to ordoy the accustomed evening display of fireworks. The morning papers take a grim pleasure in cautioning us not to violate the ordinance against the use of fire-crackers reckts, etc. As we are very progres-

and difficulty authorities of New-Vork: we are not permitted to erloy the accustomed evening display of fire-works. The morning papers take a grim picasure in cautioning us not to violate the ordinance against the use of fire-crackers, rockets, etc. As we are very progressive, especially in all wrong directions, may we not reasonably expect by July, 1879, ordinances prohibiting the reading of John Adams's letter on the display of the American flag upon occasions which need to be hailed with enthusiasm. Indeed I am not sure that the annual hospitalities of the Messis. Letand to the Veterana of 1812 may not be regarded as a violation of municipal authority. Axin expressing my regret at not being able to be with you on an occasion that recalls the second struggle with England for independence, I remain very truly your friend and fellow solder." Letters were received also from General Dix and General H. Raymond, the latter being detained at home by illness.

The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati assembled at Deimonico's yesterday afternoon, when the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Himitton Fish; vice-president, William S. Popham; secretary, the Rev. Marinus Willett; treasurer, Alexander Hamilton; assistant treasurer, william H. Crosby; chaplain, the Rev. Mancins S. Hutton; physician, John F. Gray. M. D. Of the thirteen Erate branches of which the society was originally composed, only six survive—in the States of New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania and South Carolina. The society was founded on May 13, 1783, in the camp of the Continental Army on the Hudson River. The society, it was declared, should be sustained as long as its founders or any of their eidest male posterity lived. After the election a dinner was cateu, and speeches made by President Pisa, General Cochrane and others.

A source of enjoyment to many people also was afforded by the row-boats on the East and North Rivers. The owners did a thriving business all day, Gay parties sailed over to

THE RUSH OUT OF TOWN. THE CONEY ISLAND BEACHES.

A few years ago the whole stretch of shore off and opposite Sandy Hook was called Coney Island; now it is subdivided into Coney Island, Brighton Beach and Manhattan Beach. The subdivisions are most appropriate. No one who knew Coney Island a few years go would recognize its eastern end now under the subdivisions of Manhattan Beach and Brighton Beach. Less than fifteen years ago the whole beach now recogmzed by these names was offered by the authorities of Gravesend to a man named Perkins for \$600, half cash, and he refused to buy it. He has not since offered \$600,000 for it, but probably that sum multiplied by ten would not buy it at this moment. Fifteen years ago the east end of Coney Island was a series of saud heaps, toward which no woman ever turned her face, and toward which men went only for fishing and clamming, and like purposes, half disreputable, How it blossoms with hotels, lunch pavilions, bathrooms, and the roar of Old Ocean is drowned in the constant shrick of numerous locomotives. Where a single horse coach occasionally was seen venturing cautiously along the uncertain beach, a hundred railway cars run every hour, and for every lone fisherman a thousand every hour, and for overy lone materials a doubsaid pleasure-seckers promenade the smooth beach and lounge in the magnificent hotels, klosks and bath-payli-ions, which almost obstruct the wash of the ocean. The transformation is something more than marvellous. Fifty thousand persons visited Coney Island, Brighton,

and Manhattan Beach yesterday. One-half of went direct to Manhattan Beach. Brighton Beach is too new and unknown, and Coney Island proper is too barren of new features to attract more people. Brighton Beach is very handsome, though inferior to Manhattan Beach, and must be content to take for a time at least the overflow of the greater hotel; Cable's and Vande veer's are now second or third-class, where only a year